

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong.

To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.]

Camp Douglas, U. T. Friday Morning, July 1, 1864.

(No. 151.)

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

Terms of Subscription:

One copy one month, (invariably in advance) \$1.00

One copy three months, " " 2.75

One copy six months, " " 5.00

Rates of Advertising:

Business cards (five lines or less) one month, \$5.00

" " " " " " three months, 12.00

" " " " " " six months, 20.00

One square (ten lines or less) one insertion, 1.50

" " " " " " two insertions, 2.50

" " " " " " three insertions, 3.25

" " " " " " one week, 4.00

" " " " " " one month, 8.00

" " " " " " two months, 12.00

" " " " " " three months, 18.00

" " " " " " six months, 24.00

One-eighth column, one insertion, 3.00

" " " " " " one week, 8.00

" " " " " " one month, 12.00

" " " " " " three months, 20.00

" " " " " " six months, 30.00

One-quarter column, one insertion, 15.00

" " " " " " one month, 35.00

" " " " " " three months, 55.00

" " " " " " six months, 80.00

One-half column, one insertion, 30.00

" " " " " " one month, 60.00

" " " " " " three months, 90.00

" " " " " " six months, 140.00

One column, one insertion, 45.00

" " " " " " one month, 90.00

" " " " " " three months, 135.00

" " " " " " six months, 210.00

Regular or half yearly advertisers will be allowed to change at pleasure, at 40 cents a square for composition.

Transient advertisements, to insure insertion, must be paid for in advance.

Special notices charged for at the rate of fifty cents a line, each insertion.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS are published in this paper free of charge.

Job Work,

SUCH AS

MINING CERTIFICATES,

PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,

BILL HEADS,

Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms

etc., etc., etc.

IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the Daily Union Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the Daily Vedette, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

Mr. E. H. PAXTON is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Q. Cartwright's Storehouse, Main Street.

Mr. L. W. A. CYLE is our Carrier and Sole Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

L. P. FISHER,

No. 229 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the Daily Union Vedette, in the city of San Francisco.

All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS

SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE.

DEPARTURES.

Eastern Mails.

For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 8 A. M. each day.

Western Mails.

For all places West of Salt Lake City, close at 8 P. M. each day.

Northern Mails.

For Bannack City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7:30 A. M.

For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7:30 A. M.

Southern Mails.

For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete County; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6:30 A. M.

For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6:30 A. M.

ARRIVALS.

Eastern Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Western Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Northern Mails.

From Bannack City, East Idaho, on Saturdays at 4 P. M.

From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

Southern Mails.

From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M.

From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.

From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P. M.

OLD ABE'S LAST.—The latest illustrative story of old Abe is thus related by a New York correspondent. Its moral will be appreciated by patriotic men:

A gentleman just returned from Washington relates the following incident that transpired at the White House the other day. Some gentlemen were present from the West, excited and troubled about the commissions and omissions of the administration. The President heard them patiently and then replied: "Gentlemen, suppose all the property you were worth was in gold and you had put it in the hands of Blondin to carry across the Niagara river on a rope, would you shake the cable, or keep shouting out to him—Blondin stand up a little straighter—Blondin stoop a little more—go a little faster—lean a little more to the North—lean a little to the South? No, you would hold your breath as well as your tongue and keep your hands off until he was safe over. The Government is carrying an immense weight. Untold treasures are in their hands. Don't badger them. Keep silence and we'll get you safe across."

This simple illustration answered the complaints of half an hour and not only silenced but charmed the audience.

EXCITING SCENE.—GUERRILLAS ATTACKING A STEAMER.—The saloon of a river steamer attacked by guerrillas presents a scene quite as comic as it is exciting. To those who can at all control their nerves, the ridiculous positively banishes all thoughts of the tragic; to see great big fellows, with and without shoulder straps, sprawl flat on their bellies, behind every conceivable projection of chair or table, at the first rattle of musketry, and going through the absurdly impossible process of trying to make pancakes of themselves. Near to my cabin door, where I was sitting reading when the alarm commenced, I saw behind the leaves of a table, puffed up about two feet high, a U. S. officer—not one of the 133d—lying flat on his face, on top of him a negro waiter, and on top of the latter a gaunt, long-bearded antler, whose eyes seemed ready to leap from their sockets. Poor fellow! I know he must have felt as relieved as any of us when we safely reached this place at 11 P. M. of the 29th, and saw the myriad lights of the transports and gunboats reflected in the stream and lighting up the bluffs, giving the appearance of a large and imposing city.—Red River Correspondence.

Two Algerian youths, very young, and very downy about the upper lip, who were snugly seated in a first-class carriage, finding their cigar cases empty, at the first station they stopped at shouted, "Hi! here, guard, hi!"

The guard, a herculean Irishman, with a Crimean beard and a Crimean medal, came up smiling, "What is it, gentlemen?"

"Hi—haw—A—could you get us some cigars?"

"We have no cigars, sir, was the reply, 'but you can have some oranges to suck!'"

HUSBAND.—An instrument contrived to growl over shirt buttons that "didn't" that saw a new one.

GRANT AND McCLELLAN.—The difference between a great General and a small one was, probably, never more forcibly illustrated than in an incident of the first battle fought between Grant and Lee. At its conclusion, Grant found himself in great danger of having his line of communication cut off. What does he do? fall back and give up a strong position to secure his safety in case of disaster? Not a bit of it, but presses on to the achievement of the grand object for which he had placed himself in danger. He seems to have comprehended that his undertaking, necessarily involved peril, and hence was not to be deterred by it from accomplishing what he had gone to fight for. So, instead of backing out and retreating as a timid inefficient General would have done under the circumstances, he pressed right on with his eye fixed upon what was before him, and indifferent about what was behind. What another General of different calibre did under similar circumstances is shown in the case of McClellan upon the peninsula. When he had his line of communication—his base of operations, cut off, he appeared to be totally disconcerted. He could think of nothing, and do nothing, except to look out for another "base." So anxious was he about his "base," that he forgot all about Richmond, which he had gone hundreds of miles to capture. Richmond he did not think was his "base," and hence he turned and struck to Harrison's Landing. He did not take Richmond—he did not defeat the enemy, but—he "changed his base." He lost thousands of good men and fought great battles, all to secure his "base." One would almost suppose, from McClellan's operation, that he had gone all the way into the enemy's country to look out for a "base." Richmond was a small circumstance compared with a "base." Richmond was not taken; but a "base" was attained, and a great victory was claimed in consequence; and there are those who call him a great General and want to make him President on account of it. Grant had a very different opinion about a "base." He was not fighting for a "base," and Lee found that he had a very different sort of an antagonist to deal with. He was not one of the base kind of Generals. He had gone into the fight to secure something else; and so that he gets Richmond, he is perfectly willing to let Lee have his "base."—St. Louis Democrat, May 26th.

THE CLEVELAND NOMINEE.—The Pajaro Times has the following regarding this individual:

"John C. Fremont, the brilliant, aristocratic vagabond of America, has reached the apex of his well-earned notoriety. Introduced to the public by his marriage to the talented daughter of Thomas Benton, his whole life, since that eventful period, has been marked with more wonders than ever were conceived in the romance of Arabian Nights. He is a magnificent humbug—spurred, feathered and tinselled, with just wit enough to fill the privilege of living a politician upon the Government he would betray. As an explorer he unblushingly purloined the honors due the celebrated Kit Carson, a millionaire, he was beggared of credit; as a Senator, he was blank; as a soldier, he was an exquisite; and as a statesman, he was a failure."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

been recklessly thrust upon him, decayed and dropped from his contaminating grasp—all have been worn in disgraceful rags; he had nothing to give, but all to take, from every public position he has filled. No man living has been so favored by fortune—no man ever had such opportunities to work distinction in military and civil spheres; and yet to-day he stands a monument of failure—a man possessed of vanity and ambition unadorned and unsupported by one single quality worthy the admiration of his countrymen. John C. Fremont has filled the singular position of an office-seeking pauper, and now ornaments his past worthless life, and counterfeit existence as a man, by base ingratitude and treachery to a country which has held him above the shade of obscurity so many years.

SUPPRESSING HIM.—Says the Healdsburg (Sonoma county) Advertiser of the 17th June:

A "joke" is current in town which is altogether too good to be kept out of print. Both individuals are Healdsburgers, but are now (or lately were) in the Washoe country. As we are not certain the story is strictly true as we hear it, we shall call the parties Smith and Brown.

Smith and Brown had been intimate friends, notwithstanding a difference in politics, and had great confidence in each other—or rather, it might be said, Brown had great confidence in Smith, as the sequel proves. Smith, hearing that his friend Brown had a fine horse for sale, went to him and represented that he could sell the animal for him to greater advantage than he could himself. Brown was highly pleased thereat, and in order to facilitate business, gave the horse in charge of his friend, together with a bill of sale, so that there could be no trouble about a trade on account of ownership. Smith soon transferred the horse to a new master, and he speedily transferred the money to his own pocket. By-and-by Brown met his commission merchant, and inquired, "Did you sell him?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well, then, old fel," said B in the best of humor, "let's have the money."

Smith made an evasive answer to the demand, which was anything but satisfactory to Brown, who finally threatened to have recourse to the majesty of the law in vindication of his inalienable rights.

"Stop!" said Smith, in a tone of assumed indignation, "I'll make a deal out of this matter, I'll have you sent to Fort Churchill as a vagabond."

A lecturer contended with tireless profanity that art could not improve nature, until one of his hearers, losing all patience, set the room in a roar by exclaiming, "You are wrong, sir, very wrong, for I am sure you would not look so young without your wig."

Among the curious French advertisements is the following: "A man desires to find a wife who has suffered much." One would like to know a wife who has not "suffered," according to her own story.

A friend that you may not with presents will be bought from you.

Do not be deceived by the name of the book, it is not a book, it is a man.

The Mountain Meadows are thirty-five miles south-west of Cedar city, (a large and populous settlement) and but six miles from "Painter." At either end of the valley, near the two springs, are small settlements of two or three houses, whose occupants are mainly engaged in raising stock. At the time of the massacre in September, 1857, there was but one house in the Meadows, occupied by the family of Jacob Hamlin, and situated about four and a half miles from the scene of the slaughter. It is due to Mr. Hamlin to say, that at the investigation instituted by Judge Cradlebaugh in 1858, it was satisfactorily established that he (Hamlin) had left home several days prior to the first attack, and did not return until about a week after the massacre.

From this point our road turned abruptly northward, down the canon, and across a six mile desert to Shoal Creek—thence in a westerly direction to Clover valley, a new and thriving settlement, distant from the Meadows forty-five miles. From this place to Meadow valley, over a very rough, tortuous mountain road, it is about twenty-five miles. Meadow valley, like the Mountain Meadows, surrounded by lofty hills, runs in a nearly due north and south direction—being fifteen miles in length, and from one and a half to three miles in width. As we approached it down the canon which opens on its eastern side, striking the valley about the middle, it presents a most beautiful appearance. The long waving wire grass covers its entire extent, and although but recently opened up to settlement, flocks of sheep and large herds of cattle and horses, were to be seen on every hand. We found that the Saints had already pitched their tents, laid out a town site, surveyed the valley, and parceled out the farm lots. At this time some five families were located in the valley, and, as we learned, not less than twenty more were on their way to locate there. At the upper end of the valley a splendid spring of lukewarm water bursts from under the hill, and furnishes an ample supply of water for the entire valley—the little creek from it, two or three feet wide by as many deep, coursing through its whole extent. While the valley is a splendid place for stock raising, and many of the settlers about St. George and Washington, are flocking thither for that purpose, (as well as to work the new mines,) it is feared that the alkali which impregnates the soil will be a great drawback to prolific or extensive crops.

It should have been mentioned that at the Mountain Meadows we met a large party of Dixieites, who, under the leadership of Erasmus Snow—President of the southern "stake," and chief priest among the Saints of that region—were just returning from a visit to the new mines. The party were all in high glee, and wonderfully elated at the success of their mining enterprise. It was more than intimated to us that we were "a day after the fair," for the Saints had been before us at the new Dorado, gobbled up the prize, and left little for anybody sinners, like unto us. Although for some days we had noticed an evident change in the sentiments of the mass of the people in this part of the Territory on the subject of mining, and discovered, as we went south, a perceptible loosening of the restraints which yet bind down their more northern neighbors, we could not but express some surprise that a high dignitary of the church was traveling the country with a large prospecting party, taking up silver leads and jumping other folks' claims. As we have said, this saintly, jovial party, were in high glee at their prospects—spoke in glowing terms of the richness of the mines, and the determination of the Mormons to work out a little of their "destiny" on silver-croppings, and not leave all the good things to Gentile hands. One of them, a well known merchant in the lower country, remarked: "Some folks at Salt Lake think that Brigham and the Church are opposed to prospecting and working the mines." We admitted frankly that

that was the prevailing impression, both among Gentiles and Mormons. "Pshaw!" said he, "it's a nonsense. Why here is our President (Snow) and this whole party have taken up extensive claims on the Panaca lead, and we are going to work them too. The St. George Company have located the true vein running east and west—but you folks have located only a slide, and there is no north or south lead in Meadow Valley at all." "I tell you," added our loquacious and good tempered friend, with a knowing and decidedly worldly wink, "I tell you, there are smarter men in this 'ere party than are yet to be born, and you'll find it out when you get to the mines." Part of this we soon found to be true on arriving at the mines. Bro. Snow, heedless of the maledictions denounced against treasure-seekers, had gone in with a vim.

The whole mountain we found covered and spotted with stakes, noting leads running in every imaginable direction, and so frequently did the St. George President's name appear stuck in the stakes, that it looked as though there had been a recent snow storm on that mountain. And although the cedar is the prevailing wood of that region, we found not a few Birch stakes sticking in the side hills among an infinity of flint and limestone rock. The whole party (known as the St. George company) numbering from twenty to thirty—had each taking up a silver claim—the settlers far and near, had flocked in and taken up claim upon claim, while the Meadow Valley Company had staked off 7,200 feet on one lead, 4,800 on another—and several thousand on yet another. In fact, the whole country has gone wild over the silver mines, and however it may be with the "leaders"—the mass of the people are in earnest—and while they will not, (wisely) neglect their farms and flocks, they propose to work the mines for themselves at proper times, and not let the new comers have it all. Again our space warns us to close, without concluding our notes.

RIVAL BALLS.—The feuds of the Colonna and Orsini—the rivalry of the Guelphs and Ghibellines and the hostilities of the Paoli and Franceschi in Corsica were all highly exciting to the people of their respective times and countries, but all these sink into insignificance as compared with the momentous question, which ball shall we attend on the ensuing 4th of July? The inducements held out by each are large—each party loudly asserts that their affair will be the most thoroughly conducted thing of the kind that has ever been known, and that none but the *crème de la crème* of polite society from the various classic precincts of Camp will be in attendance—that nothing will be allowed to occur, appear, be said or done that could by any possibility offend the most sensitively fastidious. Meantime society is excited and the fair sex of this locality highly exercised in coming to a conclusion. Bitter will be the anguish under some of Uncle Sam's single breasted coats, and intense the disappointment under many a (what is it?) stomacher, we believe; while corresponding exultation will thrill the many bosoms and the gentle hearts of swains and damsels whose inclination may chance to coincide with the turn of events—for of course they cannot both be best, and one must necessarily prove inferior to the other.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—The following verbatim copy of a "Notis," proves that among other places, the schoolmaster has not omitted Salt Lake City in his peregrinations. What's the use of a man that can't spell a word two ways?

NOTES
June 24th, '63.
Eanny Person wishing to take Frait to west Bannock or to what is called Bobey Pleas Cant in to Mr. Taylor Store on main Street below the Salt Lake House.

INDEPENDENCE BALL.—Tickets for this ball, to be held in the Battery quarters at Camp, can be procured of Messrs. Goodaker, Gilder-sleeve, Summers, Warren or Cullen. Crowd the house and let us see the thing go off in style!

THEY BOAST OF SNOW-DRIFTS forty feet high out in Wisconsin.

WE CONSIDER IN THE FOLLOWING SENTIMENTS:
HALL OF THE "BARBARIANS!"—Will you allow a voluntary exile to this remote portion of Uncle Sam's domain to protest against the recent order of the Post Office Department, forbidding the transmission of transient printed matter in the Overland Mail within certain limits, except at prepaid letter rates? Our worthy Postmaster, in giving publicity to this order through the *Deseret News*, undertakes to put an exceedingly liberal construction upon it, which I fear the text does not warrant. A plain interpretation of it must lead to the conclusion that, for the sake of circumscribing certain enterprising newdeal-ers who overborended the through mails with packages of books, papers and periodicals, ordered for the trade, the unoffending mass of people residing along the route of the "Overland service" are to be debarred from the benefits of a law intended expressly to foster and encourage the dissemination of useful knowledge. The pressure of this order falls upon a class of people who have the strongest possible claims upon the Government for the unrestricted enjoyment of every lawful facility for obtaining the news, by virtue of their remote position from the centres of civilization and knowledge. Besides, it is a fact of easy demonstration that the legitimate commerce in newspapers and periodicals between parties not engaged in that business, and merely as a matter of friendship, has never yet been carried to such an excess as to interfere with the most expeditious transmission of the mails overland; and by continuing a proper discrimination in favor of that class of transient printed matter, the generous sentiments of a Government relying for its stability upon the intelligence of the people, could be consistently maintained without any more serious inconvenience to mail contractors hereafter.

Mr. Stenhouse, however he may err in his ruling upon the order, well observes "that mails are instituted by Government for the convenience of the public, and an American citizen has as much right to receive by mail from New York or elsewhere a book, a map, a pamphlet, an engraving [and allow me to add, a newspaper] at Salt Lake City or at Walla Walla, as at Philadelphia or at Boston." Are you not of the same opinion? [Decidedly.—Ed. VEDETTE.] A SUFFERER.
G. S. L. CITY, June 30th, 1864.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.
[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY POTOMAC, 22d.
Fighting continued on the left last night. The result is unknown, but it is reported that the 12th N. Y. lost four guns. Nothing later from White House or Sheridan. The bridge across the Appomattox connecting Petersburg with Richmond, is daily shelled, and has been rendered unavailable to the rebels. They are busy strengthening their entrenchment works.

Wilson's division of cavalry has moved in the direction of the Weldon railroad. When last heard from they had reached Rives' station and were tearing up the track. The 2d and 6th corps have moved from their old position on the right towards the Weldon railroad. Gen. Lee seems to have anticipated the movement by our left flank, or else designed to turn our right. When near Jerusalem plank road, our two corps were confronted by Hill's corps. A smart engagement ensued. The battery of the 12th N. H. was annoying the rebels, who succeeded in getting around on the flank and charging it. The infantry supports were surprised, and after a short resistance retired, leaving four of their guns in rebel hands. The divisions of the 5th corps were within easy supporting distance on the right, and the 6th corps is now in position for any hostilities on the left. Heavy fighting was going on in front of the 9th corps about midnight. Cannonading and musketry firing were heard all night.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 23d.
An attack upon the 2d corps on Wednesday, near the Weldon Railroad, did not result so disastrously as at first supposed. The line was formed by Barlow's division being on the left, Birney and Mott in the center and Gibbons on the right. It was expected that the 6th corps would have continued on the left with Barlow, but it seems quite a gap was left, into which A. P. Hill's rebel corps entered, and

before our men were aware of it, they received a volley from the rear which created a panic in our ranks and caused a rapid retreat to the woods in rear of the 3d division. This left the flank of the 3d division unprotected and the enemy, taking advantage of it, charged through and fairly into our pits, ordering our men to surrender. The troops however left the trenches and fell back rapidly, but many of them were captured and quite a number killed and wounded. Our loss in prisoners is reported at 1,000, while some estimate it higher. The loss in killed and wounded is about 1,000. A number of our officers have just joined their commands after being exchanged, and when ordered to surrender replied, "death before Libby Prison," and fought their way out. Many of them succeeded in getting back to our line. At 8 in the evening a charge was made by the 2d corps and the line of works from which it had been driven in the afternoon, was re-taken. Our loss in this attack is very slight, as the rebels fired too high. A number of prisoners were taken, and skirmishing was kept up all night; pickets at some points being only fifty yards apart. At daylight this morning an advance of the whole line was made, when it was found that the rebels had taken a new position some distance further back, where they had thrown up entrenchments during the night; which they still hold.

Another dispatch says: The 6th corps moved towards the railroad this morning, driving the enemy before them and during the afternoon it was reported we were in possession of the road and that an arrangement was immediately made to destroy it.

A dispatch on the morning of the 24th says: There was nothing but picket firing last night and little firing of any kind on this morning.

NEW YORK, June 24th.
The *Commercial* says the high prices have brought out a good deal of gold, which had been bought in small lots at about 210, and sold at 213@215. No large amount was sold at that figure. Parties from Washington say the gold law will be modified in favor of the use of gold checks.

NEW YORK, June 25th.
The *Lynchburg Republican* of the 20th says: On Friday, Crook and Averill reached a position near what is known as Quaker Church on the Salem turnpike, four miles from this city, and on the left of our line, where a considerable skirmish occurred with our cavalry under Imboden. In the fight the enemy gained some advantages, owing to the loss of our lines, our men giving way before the charge of the Yankees. This was, however, promptly checked by our infantry and they returned to their original line beyond the church. On Saturday morning at daylight the heavy booming of artillery on our left and center, told that the fight had begun, and many believed that a general engagement was progressing, but it was soon ascertained to be only an artillery duel, and up to 1 o'clock no infantry was brought into action. Shortly after this time the rapidity of the discharge increased and the sharp little musketry mingled with the hoarse roar of artillery. About this time the enemy advanced in two lines of battle to capture the outer entrenchments to the left of the turnpike, but were repulsed; again they rallied to the charge and were again driven back with considerable loss. Forty killed were left on the field, and some prisoners taken. Including the killed and captured, their loss is two or three hundred on the entire line. It is ascertained that the enemy's loss is seventy-five killed. On Saturday night the battle-ground was on both sides of Salem turnpike, about two and a half miles southwest

of the city. About noon the enemy on the extreme right and center opened heavily with artillery, but after a fierce duel of two hours, the enemy were silenced and driven from the field. A body of the enemy's cavalry made demonstrations on Saturday on our extreme right, on the Lexington turnpike five miles from the city, but were promptly met by some of our cavalry and easily checked. Our friends may rest assured that Lynchburg is as safe now as it would be were there not a Yankee within a thousand miles of the city. A general engagement was anticipated for Sunday. A scout arrived on Saturday night and reported that a body of Yankee cavalry, 700 strong, had passed Alexander's Mill, three miles this side of Campbell Court House on Saturday morning, marching in a direction south of the railroad, and it is presumed, endeavoring to cut the road again. Scouts report a body of 3,000 of the enemy's cavalry moving onwards to the Bridge road in the direction of Danville with the supposed intention of tapping the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

NEW YORK, June 25th.
Times' special of the 24th says: On Tuesday the 2d corps moved to a position half way between the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad and the Weldon Railroad. The enemy in force, formed two miles this side of the latter road, and a lively skirmish ensued, but the enemy's position was found to be strong and the advance fell back to the main body. On Wednesday the army was put in line of battle ready for action. Heavy cannonading was heard at City Point on Thursday, but it is not known whether it proceeded from a general engagement.

Another correspondent at headquarters after detailing the above operations says: About 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening the enemy's cavalry dashed into our lines, but immediately disappeared on discovering our force. A small party of rebels were captured belonging to Hill's Longstreet's and Ewell's corps, showing those troops as being in front.

The World's special says: Heavy firing was heard at City Point on Thursday, up to noon, from the direction of Petersburg, and also forward toward Fort Darling. It is reported that our army is gradually moving towards the left. Passengers report that the steeples and towers of Petersburg have been shot away.

The Tribune's correspondent at Butler's headquarters 21st, says: Gen. Foster with his troops moved north of the James to a position within nine miles of Richmond and entrenched himself. This movement puzzles the rebels greatly.

The Grand Jury in the case of the seizure of the World and Journal of Commerce by Government, refused to find a bill of indictment.

REMOVAL.

The office of the Overland Stage Line, and the Banking House of HOLLADAY & HALSEY, has been removed to their new building on Main Street, a few doors above the Salt Lake House. Salt Lake City, June 27th 1864. Je29-31

W. I. APPLEBY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court of Utah. DEEDS COLLECTED. DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Depositions, Acknowledgments, etc., taken according to law, for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice and on liberal terms. Office at my residence, on Market street, one and a half blocks west of the Market House, Great Salt Lake City. may24 if

O. OLIVE, MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. my14

ATTENTION!

DEVELOP CITY, Colorado Terr. | SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory. | VIRGINIA CITY, Idaho Terr.

HELLMAN & KUHN.

Have just received and opened for inspection

The finest and largest assortment of
Merchandise,

Ever brought to this Territory; consisting of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

CIGARS, ETC.

Call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

HELLMAN & KUHN, one door north of the Salt Lake House.

Orders from the country will be promptly and carefully executed. June 28-1m

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO. BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap17-6m

BEN. HOLLADAY, } W. L. HALSEY, }
New York. } G. S. L. City. }

HOLLADAY & HALSEY, BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

New York.

San Francisco, Cal., }
Virginia City, Idaho, }
Denver City, Colorado, }
Atchison, Kansas, }
Portland, Oregon and }
Victoria, British Columbia. }

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale. my24 if

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co., BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN, GOLD DUST

and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. ap17

BANNACK CITY EXPRESS

Has increased its service, and now starts Concord wagons every

MONDAY & THURSDAY

From Great Salt Lake and Bannack Office, connecting at Snake River.

Time, Four and One Half Days.

Their Coaches run daily between

Bannack and Virginia Cities.

Their first exploring expedition has started from Virginia City for the Kootenay mines, and it is their intention to extend the Express to these newly discovered and prosperous mines.

For rates of fare and freight, apply to A. J. OLIVER & CO., Salt Lake City, or to T. U. BANNACK, Bannack City.

EXCHANGE AND EXPRESS OFFICE, J. G. & T. D. Brown, GENERAL MERCHANTS, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Do you want Flour and Bacon? Go to Brown's. Good fresh Butter? Call at Brown's. Excellent Ham and Eggs? Buy at Brown's. Green Tea, or black Tobacco? Go to Brown's. Imperial, Hyson and Black Tea? Try Brown's. Superb Coffee? Buy Brown's. New and old Cheese? Go to Brown's. Seeds and Fruit? Try Brown's. 10,000 best and cheapest Cigars? At Brown's. Where Matches are given gratis? Go to Brown's. A good Newspaper? See Brown's. A pleasing Novel? Read Brown's. A good Book? Buy at Brown's. Exchange Dust for Greenbacks? Call on Brown. A passage to the West? See Brown. The worth of your money? Exchange with Brown. The only Newsman? Brown. Paper Envelopes and Stamps? At Brown's. Watches and Jewelry? Look at Brown's. Needles, Pins and Notions? Buy at Brown's. Things innumerable? Go to Brown's. Look ye for odds and ends? Call at Brown's. Our first advertisement? Read Brown's. Je27-1m

MANSION HOUSE, Cor. Emigration St. & State Road, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best market affords.

Prices to suit the times.

Je23 if

JOSIAH TUFTS.

W. C. GOODRICH.

GEO. TROWBRIDGE.

GOODRICH HOUSE, Bannack City, Idaho Territory

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables

That will always be furnished with the best market affords.

Good Corral and Stables near the premises. my16-6

W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!! EUREKA STABLES,

Next Building South of the

MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Emigration Street and State Road

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

These New, Large and Commodious

STABLES

Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.

Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.

Cash paid for Hay and Grain.

Je23 if

ELSWORTH & TUFTS, Proprietors.

\$100 BOUNTY. RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY

FOR THE

3d Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's.

FOR the purpose of filling the ranks of the Third Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's, the undersigned, has been duly appointed Recruiting officer and is now prepared to enlist men for this Regiment at

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.

Good Pay, a large allowance of Clothing, abundant and good Rations with ample Medical attendance.

The bounty of one hundred dollars will be paid whenever the Soldier shall have been honorably discharged.

Recruits will positively be mustered into the service immediately and will receive Pay, Rations, Clothing, etc., from the date of their enlistment.

For further information apply personally at the Recruiting headquarters, Camp Douglas, Utah Terr., to the undersigned.

Je13 if

W. H. DODDS, Lieut. 31 Inf. C. V., Recruiting Officer.

JAMES LINFORTH, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 208 BATTERY STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

" " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap17

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business

Messrs. Conrad Pray and Abraham Geary, of San Francisco, and the firm who heretofore have been known as J. G. & T. D. Brown, as heretofore.

For all business transactions, please apply to J. G. & T. D. Brown, or to Conrad Pray and Abraham Geary, at their new office, 208 Battery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

J. G. & T. D. Brown, San Francisco, Cal.

Conrad Pray and Abraham Geary, San Francisco, Cal.

Je13 if

Redington & Co.'s

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable.

REDINGTON & CO., Proprietors, 416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco.

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

REDINGTON & CO., Agents, San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSELY'S INDIAN VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute.

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure sores on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all sores of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills or suffering humanity.

This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with the most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously?

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

REDINGTON & CO.,

416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco, Sole Agents.

Dr. Mott's

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness,

Fever, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically

extracted. After being used once, the person

having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.

A. L. SCOVILLE & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere. Try them! Try them!

REDINGTON & CO.,

416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco, Sole Agents.

NOTICE
THE COPARTNERSHIP IN THE BANKING BUSINESS heretofore existing between Eugene Kelley, of the City of New York, and Joseph A. Donohoe, Wm. C. Ralston, and Ralph S. Fretz, of San Francisco, under the firm name of **KELLEY, RALSTON & CO.**, will cease on the first day of July, 1864. Eugene Kelley and Jos. A. Donohoe withdrawing from the copartnership.
The business will be settled in New York by Eugene Kelley, and in San Francisco by Wm. C. Ralston and R. S. Fretz.
Depositors are requested to hand in their books for settlement at the banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co.
EUGENE KELLEY,
[Per J. A. Donohoe, Attorney.]
JOSEPH A. DONOHOE,
WM. C. RALSTON,
R. S. FRETZ.
San Francisco, June 13, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CALLING ATTENTION TO THE ABOVE CARD, give notice that on and after the first day of July next, they will continue the business of the above copartnership without interruption, at the old banking house of Donohoe, Ralston & Co., in this city, under the firm name of **FRETZ & RALSTON**, and in New York through the agency of Messrs. **LOSS & WALLER**, No. 33 Pine Street; and that on and after the 5th day of July next, they, together with D. O. Mills, J. B. Thomas, Louis McLane, Asa T. Lawton, Wm. E. Burton, Thomas Bell, Jno. O. Earl, Wm. Norris, J. Whitney, Jr., O. F. Gilfillan, A. J. Pope, Herman Michels, Frederick Billings, George H. Howard, H. F. Trechmacher, A. Haywood, Moses Ellis, A. B. McCrory, R. M. Jessup, Samuel Knight, A. C. Henry, J. C. Wilmerding and Wm. Alvord of San Francisco, and Jacob Korn of Portland, Oregon, having become for that purpose duly incorporated under the laws of this State, will carry on the business of banking in all of its various branches, at the same place and through the same agency, and upon the basis of a Gold and Silver Currency, under the name of

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
D. O. MILLS and WM. C. RALSTON will be charged with the management of the business of the Corporation.
WM. C. RALSTON,
R. S. FRETZ.
San Francisco, June 15, 1864. j-27 1m

ASSAY OFFICE.
H. W. KEARSING,
formerly of New York City,
ASSAYER AND REFINER.
Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.
Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas. ap4ff-p2m

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.
\$4 per ton.
PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.
Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,
Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. anr6tf

Notice.
Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.
Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.
Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-1f **PATRICK LYNCH.**

NEW.
WE are now prepared to supply Blank Mining Deeds to parties desiring them. Having received a good supply of paper, we can fill any order with which we may be favored, for all the necessary blanks or forms required by mining companies or others.

ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of J. A. Slade deceased, by the Probate Judge of Madison County, Idaho Territory.
All persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of business in Virginia City, for allowance, within ten months from this date, else they will be forever barred.
Virginia City, Idaho Ter. j-20 3-8 **GEO. B. PARKER,**
Administrator.

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.
This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the BEST and SAFEST FERRY on Snake River and is running at LOWER RATES than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS
To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the BEST and NEAREST road to any of the above places.
MEERS & GIBSON,
Proprietors Lower Ferry.
ap28pm

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
—TO—
EAST BANNACK CITY,
IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—5 days and 8 hours.
Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Birnie, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent
ap31-4 **L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.**

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!

Abel Gilbert,
Wm. Gilbert,
Salt Lake City } **George P. Gilbert,**
Bannack City
Idaho Ter.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)

are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

of
GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

GILBERT & SONS.

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc.,...etc.,...etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Fur-
nishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold
Dust and Coin.

may-1f

NOTICE

DAILY UNION VEDETTE

Book, Card, and Job

PRINTING

OFFICE.

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

SUCH AS

HAND BILLS, BALL TICKETS,

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,

CHECKS, MINING CERTIFICATES,

DRAFTS, PROGRAMMES,

CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS,

VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS

CARDS, ETC., ETC.

And can successfully compete in price, style, and promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.

Specimens of work can be seen at the office of the "Daily Union Vedette," Camp Douglas, U. T.

By-Laws of Montana Mining District

At a meeting of the miners of Montana Mining District, held on the 10th of March, 1864, Mr. Leander J. Whitaker was called to the Chair, and Henry W. Walker appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the objects of the meeting were to create a new Mining District within the limits of Idaho Territory, elect a Recorder and make such By-Laws as might be deemed necessary for the Government of the District.

Leander J. Whitaker, Henry W. Walker, and Jos. Whitaker, Jr., were appointed a Committee to draft By-Laws, which Committee having reported, the following were unanimously adopted:

ARTICLE 1ST. This district shall include that portion of territory lying and bounded as follows: It shall commence at the crossing of Raft river on Sublett's road, running thence north 25 miles, thence east 40 miles, thence south 40 miles, thence west 40 miles, thence north to the place of beginning. The same to be known as the Montana Mining District.

ARTICLE 2ND. The extent of a claim on any mineral vein shall be two hundred (200) feet along the lode, with a depth of four hundred (400) feet on each side the lode, including all its dips, angles, spurs, offshoots, variations, etc. The discoverer and locator shall be entitled to one share extra, by virtue of discovery.

ARTICLE 3RD. No person shall hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase any number of claims may be held.

ARTICLE 4TH. Each company shall do one faithful day's work on their claim each month; on a failure to do so, such claim or claims will be subject to re-location; provided, however, that should the company be prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, their claims shall not be forfeited; and provided further, that no claim belonging to a soldier shall be subject to re-location until six months shall have elapsed after peace shall be declared in relation to the present rebellion.

ARTICLE 5TH. Work done, or caused to be done by the owners in any tunnel, cut, shaft, water-ditch or privilege, in good faith for the benefit of any claim, shall be considered as done on the claim owned by said person or company.

ARTICLE 6TH. All claims must be recorded within twenty-five days after location shall have been posted thereon; but a notice filed for record in the Recorder's office, shall be considered equivalent to a record.

ARTICLE 7TH. Whenever three hundred (300) dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this District, the ground so claimed by said company shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the owners and their assigns, and the same shall not be subject to re-location by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment of the ground by the company, which shall be so construed after said ground shall have lain idle for one year, and except in cases where claims are in litigation.

ARTICLE 8TH. All voters in this district must be owners of claims in the district.

ARTICLE 9TH. There shall be a Recorder chosen from among the miners of the District, who shall hold his office during a term of one year, unless a successor be duly elected, which can only be done by a majority of the legal voters present at a meeting for that purpose.

ARTICLE 10TH. All meetings for the purpose of election, or changing these laws, must be called by posting written notices in at least three public places in the District or by publishing the same in some newspaper, printed in the Territory, said publication to be made by the Recorder, in either case, during at least twenty (20) days previous to such meeting, stating the object thereof.

ARTICLE 11TH. The Recorder shall record all claims presented for that purpose, and be entitled to one dollar for each share; Provided, that it shall not be lawful for him to record any claim in conflict with a prior location. He shall endorse on all notices placed on file in his office, the exact time of presentation for record. It shall be his duty (if required by the locator) to furnish each share holder with a certificate of his claim, attested by the seal of his office, for each of which he shall be entitled to receive the sum of one (\$1) dollar. Before recording any claim, he shall satisfy himself that no rights are infringed.

ARTICLE 12TH. All examinations of records shall be made in the presence of the Recorder or his deputy. When relieved, the Recorder shall turn over to his successor all books and papers pertaining to his office. He shall have a seal, and attest all acknowledgments and certificates made by him. Provided, That he may use his private seal until the proper seal of office shall be procured.

ARTICLE 13TH. All records and copies thereof properly certified, shall be legal evidence of their contents in all Courts in this Territory.

On motion, Henry W. Walker was elected Recorder for one year from date. On motion, the meeting was adjourned sine die.

L. J. WHITAKER, Chairman
H. W. WALKER, Secretary.